

2018-11-01 Second-Order ODEs (4.3)

Pre-lecture:

$$y'' + ay' + by = 0$$

When we have equations like this, we look for solutions in the form $y = e^{rt}$ and then see which values of r solve the ODE.

$$r^2 e^{rt} + a r e^{rt} + b e^{rt} = 0$$

$$e^{rt} \text{ cannot be 0, therefore, } r^2 + ar + b = 0$$

This is a quadratic equation and solving it gives us two values of r (r_1 and r_2). Both values of r work. Solutions to the main equation are any linear combination of the two values, which means:

$$y(t) = c_1 e^{r_1 t} + c_2 e^{r_2 t}$$

Continuation:

1. Model the position $y(t)$ of a keypress of one laptop key

Newton's 2nd Law $F = ma$

$y(t)$ = position measured from equilibrium t seconds after

a) the finger starts pressing the key

b) the finger lets go of the key

a) key being pressed

$F = \text{finger} + (\text{gravity}) + \text{spring (Hooke's law)} + \text{damping}$

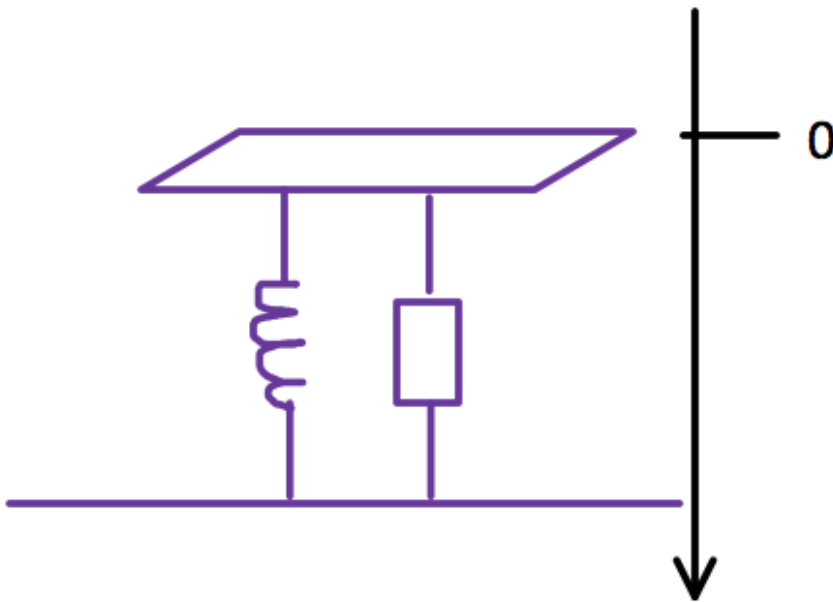
$$m y'' = 42 - k y - \gamma y'$$

b) key being released

$F = (\text{gravity}) + \text{spring (Hooke's law)} + \text{damping}$

$$m y'' = -k y - \gamma y'$$

Forces:



- Hooke's law = $-k x(t)$ or $-k\Delta x$ or $k\Delta y$ or $-k y(t)$
- Damping = $-\gamma y'(t)$
- Finger = 42 N

- From the hints: we don't take gravity into account because we know that it is much weaker than the spring that keeps the key in place.

- use the forces above for the equations highlighted in blue

- The extension is $y(t)$ because it is defined as the length of spring from where we defined zero. Otherwise, it would have been Δy .

Q. For a key being released

$$my'' = -ky - \gamma y'$$

$$y(0) = 0.5$$

$$y'(0) = 0$$

a) Find a formula for r ?

$$\text{try: } y = e^{rt}$$

$$y' = re^{rt}$$

$$y'' = r^2 e^{rt}$$

$$my'' = -ky - \gamma y'$$

$$mr^2e^{rt} = -ke^{rt} - \gamma re^{rt}$$

$$0 = mr^2e^{rt} + ke^{rt} + \gamma re^{rt}$$

$$0 = e^{rt}(mr^2 + \gamma r + k)$$

- use quadratic formula:

$$r = \frac{(-\gamma \pm \sqrt{\gamma^2 - 4(m)(k)})}{2m}$$

b) What kind of number can r be?

real:

- 2 distinct
- 1 repeated

complex:

- 2 distinct (conjugates)

(NOTE: Just like we see in the case of eigenvalues and eigenvectors where we had two distinct eigenvalues, repeated same eigenvalue and 2 distinct complex (conjugates) eigenvalues)